

STATE NEWS

FROM CURRITUCK TO CHEROKEE.

Items of Interest Gleaned From Our Correspondents and Exchanges.

During the session of court in Gaston County last week, Judge Allen sentenced four men to the roads for violating the Watts law against the manufacture and sale of liquor except in towns.

Asheville special to Charlotte News: The grand jury have found true bills against Tennent and Champlain, the Biltmore estate grafters, and both are understood to have slipped out of the State. Their shortage is more than ten thousand dollars.

Charlotte Observer: After a brief discussion, during which firm opposition developed from two of their number, the board of alderman last night tightened the restrictions now thrown around the liquor traffic by moving up the closing hours to 8 o'clock.

Newton Enterprise: Mr. A. S. Alley was here the latter part of last week. He moved to Iredell County a few years ago and owns one of the best farms in that county. He will make 4,000 bushels of corn on his bottom land. He also owns a fine farm in this county.

Raleigh Times: Mr. Clarence H. Poe has received a letter from Mr. W. F. Best, an educator of British Columbia, who writes that he has seen Mr. Poe's article on Rural School Libraries in the Review of Reviews and asks for a list of the books, with prices, as he wishes to attempt to introduce the rural library idea in his Province in Canada.

Col. Olds: The cotton farmers say they have very well proved their ability to hold their cotton, and that they do not propose to dispose of it at a figure under ten cents. While farmers in the clay lands, in this section, say half their cotton has been marketed and two-thirds picked, farmers south of here, in the sandy lands, say practically all their cotton is picked.

New Bern Journal: There was considerable indignation among the colored laborers (?) in this city yesterday when they learned of the arrival of the Portuguese laborers. They didn't see the necessity of importing "furriners" to take their places. Unless the colored folks become more steady in their work, many more of their places will be taken by Portuguese or somebody else.

Monroe Journal: There is the greatest kind of scarcity of teachers. Never have there been so many advertisements for teachers. This argues simply that more money must be paid in order to secure good teachers, because good ones are the kind wanted. Every advertisement reads, "A good teacher wanted." It would be a good idea for districts that have not levied special taxes, to supplement what they get from the public funds by private subscription to the extent of \$5 or \$10 or \$15 per month, and they could then get good teachers.

Charlotte News: One of the largest stalks of cotton ever raised in this county, and one containing perhaps the maximum number of bolls, has been placed on exhibition here. The stalk is about six feet in height and contains 214 bolls, all of which are well developed and show a healthy growth. The cotton was raised on the farm of W. H. Gray, of Mecklenburg County.

Durham dispatch: Durham was voted dry to-day by a majority of 348 against saloons and 395 against distilleries. This was beyond the hopes of the most sanguine prohibitionist. There were 1,597 registered voters, and the vote polled was 1,125, leaving 472 who did not vote. In the question of saloons or no saloons, the vote was 736 against and 388 for, the distillery vote was 733 against 340 for.

Raleigh Cor. Charlotte Observer: State Entomologist Franklin Sherman and J. A. Shine, of Faison, are at Dallas, Texas, attending a convention of representatives of all of the cotton-growing States, to consider the great problem presented by the Mexican or Texas boll weevil, and to see if it can be exterminated or checked. So far every plan for extermination has failed. —It is asserted by some of the cotton dealers that the cotton mill men will be caught by the high price of cotton, as but few of them have any on hand.

Chicago Inland Printer: Labor unions at Charlotte, North Carolina, have originated an educational plan worthy of imitation throughout the country. The Typographical Union is educating a girl taken from one of the cotton mills there. It has sent her to school, supported her, and appropriates about \$240 a year for her benefit. Other labor organizations in Charlotte have adopted a plan similar to that formulated by the Typographical Union. The street car men, the Federal Labor Union and the bartenders all send children to school.

The Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina.

The meeting of such a body as the Presbyterian Synod, now holding its sessions in Wilmington, is a matter of general interest to our people here. It is an interesting body, in itself, its history, its character and the purposes of its annual meeting.

The synod represents thirty-five thousand members of the Presbyterian church, and its boundaries are those of this State. This is a small membership as compared with the Methodist and Baptist churches. But largely on account of its emphasis upon an educated ministry and upon the necessity of education in general, it is and has always been an influential church. It controlled the destiny of the university for many years, by reason of the fact that its presidents and professors, too, were largely chosen from Presbyterian circles. Finally, it established a college for its own young men—Davidson—which is now at the highest

point of prosperity it has ever reached. Davidson has established a number of academies as feeders to itself. In the education of women, the Presbyterians have accomplished great things in the last few years. The Presbyterian College for Women, in Charlotte, is the finest educational buildings in the State. Peace Institute has had a long and honorable history as an educator of women. Red Springs Seminary has had a phenomenal growth, and its walls are again crowded with students this year. President Vardell, of this institution, was the retiring moderator at this meeting of the Synod. And then the Statesville College and the James Sprunt Institute at Kenansville are under the care and protection of the Presbyterian church. The Synod is making progress with its Twentieth Century Educational Fund of three hundred thousand dollars, to be raised in five years—quite a sum of money for thirty-five thousand people to raise, without diminishing the support of the other causes of the church.—Wilmington Messenger.

Thirty-Six New Rural Libraries.

Thirty-six more rural libraries and two supplemental libraries are to be established in North Carolina, and yesterday warrants were sent out by the State Superintendent of Public Instructions for these, as follows:

One each in Camden, Dare and Catawba. Two each in Johnston, Wilkes and Wilson. Three each in Northampton and Pitt. Six each in Bertie and Union. In both Northampton and Cleveland there is to be established one supplemental library.—News and Observer.

Governor Aycock's Thanksgiving Proclamation.

The State is at peace. There is abundance in the land. The people have been much blessed. Even those in whose lives have come disappointment and sorrow can find cause for thankfulness in the patience which has been wrought out by suffering. Acknowledgements of mercies received becomes a Christian people, and a recognition that God rules the destinies of States as well as individuals, is always fitting.

I, Charles B. Aycock, Governor of the State of North Carolina, therefore issue this, my proclamation, setting apart Thursday, November the 26th instant, as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer, on which day I urge all people to meet in their respective places of worship and thank God for the manifold mercies which He has shown us individually and as a people, and to ask for His protection and guidance in the future. I earnestly recommend that on this day all our people shall give as God has prospered us unto those who are needy, particularly to the widows and the orphans.

Done at our city of Raleigh, this the second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three, and in the one hundred and twenty-eighth year of our American independence.

[Seal] CHAS. B. AYCOCK.

By the Governor:

P. M. PEARSALL,
Private Secretary.

Annual Meeting of State Literary and Historical Association.

On Wednesday, November 11th, the fourth annual meeting of the State Literary and Historical Society will take place in the hall of the House of Representatives, and the following interesting and instructive program has been arranged:

1. The Enrichment of Country Life (President's address)—W. L. Poteat, Wake Forest.
2. North Carolina Bibliography; the Year's Literary Record—Rowland F. Beasley, Monroe, N. C.
3. The Career of Sir Walter Raleigh—W. J. Peele, Raleigh, N. C.
4. North Carolina Poetry—Hight C. Moore, Chapel Hill, N. C.
5. Material in Trinity College for the Study of State History—H. B. Adams, Jr., Durham, N. C.
6. Rural School Libraries—Discussion led by J. M. Way, Ashboro, N. C.
7. General discussion; new business; election of officers.

The purpose of this Society is "the collection, preservation, production and dissemination of our State literary and history; the encouragement of public and school libraries; the establishment of an historical museum, the inculcation of a literary spirit among our people; the correction of printed misrepresentations concerning North Carolina, and the engendering of an intelligent, healthy State pride in the rising generation."

The officers are:

President—W. L. Poteat, Wake Forest.

First Vice President—Joseph Blount Cheshire, Raleigh.

Second Vice President—Mrs. Metta F. Townsend, Mount Airy.

Third Vice President—Theodore B. Kingsbury, Wilmington.

Secretary and Treasurer—Clarence H. Poe, Raleigh.

It is understood that at the coming meeting some definite action will be taken regarding the Sir Walter Raleigh monument, to be erected in Nash Square.

A Good Example for Other Judges.

Judge Chas. M. Cooke, for several years Secretary of State, is presiding over the present term of Northampton Superior Court, having exchanged with Judge Justice.

One of the first cases to come before Judge Cooke last Monday was one for carrying a pistol. The lawyers who had been hired and paid to do so, asked Judge Cooke to let the man off by paying the costs in the case. The Judge refused to do so, remarking that he had not come here simply to collect costs. He said ten dollars and costs was the smallest fine he imposed in such cases, and when previous good character could not be proven, both fine and jail sentence would be imposed.

If all of our judges would be as faithful in the discharge of their duties, people would have more respect for the law.—Roanoke-Chowan Times.